

CRAPSEY NOT LIKE POTTER.

THE "HERETIC" NOT A SYMBIOTE. SAYS EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Declares the Bishop False and Incompetent. Imputed Things to an Honored Man—Advised Against Withdrawal When a Civil Court Would Have Righted Him.

Edward M. Shepard, who was associated with J. Brook Perkins of Rochester as counsel for the Rev. Dr. Algernon Sidney Crapsey, in the latter's trial on charges of heresy, yesterday issued a statement designed as a corollary to Dr. Crapsey's letter of resignation published in Monday's papers.

The statement attacks the fitness of the lower court which originally declared Dr. Crapsey guilty and deals with Bishop Potter's connection with the trial and his attitude toward the accused man. The statement in full is as follows:

Dr. Crapsey's counsel first learned of his letter to Bishop Walker after its preparation and when he had then that his conclusion to send it was unfavorable. I nevertheless pointed out to him that he had, with many others, misapprehended the scope of the decision of the court of review. Although the high standing of the members of the court had given weight to their conclusion, if they had reached one, on the really great questions in the case, the fact was that they had absolutely refused to deal with any of these questions. Their judgment included no condemnation whatever of what Dr. Crapsey had done.

The prevailing majority of the court at Batavia were relatively inexperienced and young men, unknown to the church at large, while the court of review represented the seven dioceses of New York and New Jersey and included really representative men. Nevertheless the higher court decided that the lower court was right in its conclusion to pronounce the Church's mild upon spiritual or literal interpretation and announce the limits of its toleration and its policy as to intellectual liberty.

For Judge Andrews and Dr. Huntington and their associates it was permitted—so they decided—to deal only with lesser and lower questions of formal procedure—questions such as, a thousand of them, every day in civil courts in suits for rent or the price of goods. This anomalous situation, they say, "may be regretted," and they suggest that the possession by the lower court of so great and absolutely unrestrained a power as they exercised in this case should "serve as an admonition for consideration and cautious procedure." I wish, indeed, that the admonition had been before the Batavia court.

Upon the review of the court of review, such as they were, Dr. Crapsey's counsel, who are lawyers, could form an opinion better than he. I told him my belief that the decision was wrong and if tested would not stand; that, according to the canon law, he was entitled to a stay until the actual establishment of the final court of appeals provided for by the constitution of the Church; that upon two points at least which Mr. Perkins said I had argued, the judgment was held by a civil court, precisely as Bishop Scarborough's deposition of the Rev. Mr. Jennings several years ago had been held by the Supreme Court of New Jersey. But Dr. Crapsey's counsel rejected the idea of appeal to a civil court. Even though the highest existing court of the Church had found itself powerless to deal with the only questions of real moment, nevertheless the lower court had, for the world at large, been sustained, and his personal fortunes should, he said, abide by the decision, right or wrong. The cause of intellectual honesty and freedom of thought, which he had championed, he would not hinder it by further personal controversy.

In retiring from a case to which I, like my associate, Mr. Perkins, came solely to serve what we believed to be the true principles and traditions and the noble future of our church I profoundly regret that a broader and further seeing wisdom has not prevailed and that our ecclesiastical authorities have for the time being been misled by the influence of the lesser sects in the United States. In the year 1830, according to Whittaker's Almanack, the communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church numbered one and four-tenths per cent of the population of the country. To-day the number is one and one-tenth per cent.

However great its wealth in New York and a few of the larger cities, the Church must, of course, remain a minority in the country and of increasing importance while there prevails a policy like that of Bishop Walker. The court held that technically Bishop Walker was not a prosecutor, but every one knows that he was. He was a prosecutor in the eyes of the law. Whether he now thinks that what he has done was for the good of the Church I am not sure. I am entirely sure that he so felt at the beginning. However narrow his short-sightedness may be, he at least believed strongly and acted upon his belief. And, as Thomas Carlyle preached, strong, honest belief, of itself, signifies much for mankind.

I have far more respect for their conduct in this matter than I have for that of the senior Bishop of New York in the attack which he has seen fit to make upon Dr. Crapsey. While the cause was still under the consideration of the court, and while every consideration of fairness made it proper for one in his position to make his place to be silent upon it, he told his clergy in unmistakable fashion, though resorting to the device of mentioning a name, that Dr. Crapsey's motives had been a selfish desire to hold on to the money revenues of his place.

This false and indecent imputation comes from a Bishop who has, for many years, been conspicuously inflexible in his own diocese more heretical than Dr. Crapsey's was deemed to be. The imputation deserves, and I believe it will receive, moral contempt from every right-thinking man who knows of it. Dr. Crapsey has never since he entered the ministry, lived with the rich; he is not served to-day by a butler and a "second man" and a footman and a coachman; he is not one of the chief figures at the dinner tables of the great mansions of the city; he is neither used to nor fond of a byzantine elegance.

But although Dr. Crapsey is deficient in these, he has given his entire life to the work of carrying out the mission of the church in the city in which he lives. He does not hold to the rule that the minister's contract is one for a money price—"So many dollars, such and such an output of doctrine." He has indignantly rejected the ignominious rule, "sleep or withdraw," of which Bishop Potter is the author, and upon which, facing now the awakened conscience of the Church and of the American people also, he sees fit to put the stamp of his own indignation. He has heroically thinking clergyman should withdraw to study.

Dr. Crapsey has taken for the living of himself and his family, no salary from the church, the amount of which has not been brought back to the church several times over through the admiration and confidence which the power and the eloquence and the apostolic self-sacrifice of his ministry have created in the mind of the people. He has, however, been able, for him, have come to the Episcopal Church in the measure in which they did.

He had been a landowner, careless and indifferent as to how his property was practically permitted under his ministry, it would have been easy for him to follow Bishop Potter's rule. But he has chosen, manlike and Christlike, to speak out the truth as he saw it. Nor can Bishop Potter leave ever the same and reverent honor which to-day belongs, and as long as men respect courage and self-sacrifice will belong, to the rector of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester.

Bishop Potter got up from the dinner table last night in his home at 347 West Eighth-street, to read Mr. Shepard's statement. He looked it over in some thing of a hurry, the paper trembling somewhat in his hands when he got down to the end of the statement, including "I have nothing to say to this," the Bishop

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referred, "except that Mr. Shepard's statement is a gratuitous and impermissible inference, without any foundation in fact." "You will have nothing further to say?" he was asked. "No, no," said the Bishop. "Good evening."

THE CRAPSEY DECISION.

It Affects All Episcopal Clergymen Who Preach or Teach Heterodoxy.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—An important part of the court of review's decision in the Crapsey heresy case has been overlooked by most churchmen. That court is prohibited by canon from considering questions of faith and doctrine. But the court had among its members a former Judge of the Court of Appeals, Charles Andrews, who is said to have written the decision, and it has been discovered that it contains an expression which shows where the court of review stands, not alone as to Dr. Crapsey, but as to all Protestant Episcopal clergyman who preach or otherwise teach heterodox views. The decision says:

"The doctrines of the Church are set forth in the authorized standards and formulas which the Church has adopted as to the expression of its faith and doctrine, and first among these are the Apostles' and Nicene creeds."

"Some of the questions (the hypothetical questions submitted by the defense at the trial and which were ruled out) seem to assume that sincerity of belief is the test by which a preacher is to be judged in teaching doctrine not in conformity with the doctrine of the Church. But the assertion by a clergyman of the Church of a liberty beyond the bounds of some grave obligation must be supported by something beside rectitude of purpose."

It may be submitted that every clergyman is bound in his public teaching to yield to the paramount claim of conscience; but the Church, as the guardian of the Christian faith, as it has received and declared, is not to be judged by the standard of the individual, but by the standard of the Church. The doctrine which it holds essential and fundamental to be impugned by those who minister at her altars, however pure their motives or sincere their convictions."

Apparently this answers Dr. Crapsey's statement that the court's decision affects no one but himself, and that those who share his views should stand their ground and speak their minds boldly. It is said that the quoted extract from the decision is a misquoting of the original, which was made in the United States as to the position of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the enforcement of its discipline against secular liberal preachers within that Church.

By those clergymen and laymen who know of it it is expected not only to make the Protestant Episcopal authorities of England (where the highest ecclesiastical authority, the Privy Council, is a civil body, whose policy has been to tolerate liberal preachers, and who have not at all up straight, but to cause in the United States prompt action on the part of Bishops who have been in doubt what to do with certain clergymen in their respective dioceses who have been preaching doubtful doctrine.

It is said here that the decision can hardly fail to result in the deposition of the Rev. George C. Fox, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Cincinnati. Dr. Fox last summer wrote to Boyd Vincent, Bishop of Southern Ohio, to this effect: "I believe in the virgin birth and the Resurrection. I desire to remain in the Protestant Episcopal Church if possible, but if my conception of these doctrines is not shared by the majority, I will leave the Church. I await your advice."

So far as has been made public Bishop Vincent has never replied to this letter, and it is assumed here that he is awaiting the outcome of the Crapsey trial and appeal before acting.

ALL THE NEGRO SOLDIERS OUT.

Commanding Officer Hints Them Good-bye With Most Eyes.

EL RENO, Okla., Nov. 26.—Non-commissioned officers and privates of the discharged negro companies have all been mustered out of the army. To-night Major Clark and the battalion of the Twenty-sixth Infantry will return to Texas.

In the final act the officers at Fort Reno seemed more affected than the men. Especially was this so in the case of Capt. Lyons of Company D. In bidding the men good-bye the officer manifested much emotion, and other eyes than those of Capt. Lyons were moist when the parting words were said.

Major Penrose expressed warm endorsement of the men's deportment and conduct. Gilchrist Stewart, the negro attorney, left to-night for Washington with many affidavits and copies of orders. He said to-day that six of the sergeants of the three companies will accompany him to Washington and be present when the appeal is made to the President. In the meantime the men have been scattered, some to Chicago, some to New York and elsewhere, but their addresses are a matter which private detectives who have been operating at Brownsville, Tex., and vicinity have discovered strong evidence that the soldiers are being used to the President. Stewart feels confident he has prepared a strong case.

U. S. STARTS NEW OIL TRUST CASE.

St. Louis Grand Jury Takes Up Rebates Granted by Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—The Federal Grand Jury called to-day in the United States District Court started its proceedings with the investigation of rebates between the railroads and the Standard Oil corporations in Missouri.

It was given out that the rebate inquiries would occupy all of the week. This statement was made in the form that it would probably be next week before the jury reached other cases on docket. The evidence will be largely in the nature of documents and extracts from testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Several days ago, it was said, a subpoena duces tecum was issued to the commission directing it to produce certain papers and records. George M. Crosland of Washington, connected with the commission, arrived here to-day. Several railroad men are here to testify.

Morocco Inquires About Our Internal Revenue Laws.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—His Majesty, Malat Abdou Aziz, or perhaps, his Grand Vizier, Abdullah Ben Ahmed of Morocco, wants to know something about the way in which Uncle Sam collects his internal revenue. Mr. Gummere, the United States Minister to Morocco, has imparted this information to the Treasury Department, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yorkes has detailed a clerk or two to get up a statement of the laws on docket to his Majesty within a few days. It will go into our internal revenue laws in detail, and copies of the laws and regulations will be forwarded to him, including the latest department bugaboo—denatured alcohol.

COTTON SWINDLE STORY TOLD.

"HANDSOME HARRY" LATTIMER TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE.

One of the Storey Cotton Co. and Provident Investment Bureaus Takes Revenge on the Others Who Told Him to "Walk Home" From Paris—Gets Immunity.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—By turning State's evidence against Frank C. Martin, or "Judge" Stone, the man who, he says, ensnared him in the Provident Investment Bureau swindle, William H. Lattimer, known as Handsome Harry, to-day gained immunity for his own part in the conspiracy to get millions from the people of this country and Europe.

On the 11:30 train from Broad Street Station he and his wife left westward, speeding toward Calgary, Canada, where he declares, he will begin life anew, holding himself in readiness to return to this city to aid the Government in righting the wrong done to the thousands of customers of the Provident Investment Bureau and Storey Cotton Company.

Lattimer testified for three hours against the men who, he says, induced him to enter into the get rich quick schemes. He swore that not only Stanley Francis but Frank Martin, alias Judge Stone, Franklin Stone, were his partners in the Provident Investment Bureau. As a result of his statements \$100,000 worth of property in the name of Martin will be sold by order of the United States District Court for the benefit of the dupes of the concern.

Unquestionably there was a strong desire for revenge on Lattimer's part. It was about a year since he and Martin met. The last time when Lattimer hurried to Paris after the crash of the Storey Cotton Company and the Provident Investment Bureau to warn his old friends of what had happened.

He was without money and he appealed to Martin, then plentifully supplied, to pay his way back to America.

"Walk back," was the laconic answer he says he received.

When the two men met in Refere William F. Hoffman's office to-day Martin started from his chair, white with surprise and chagrin.

"You see," said Lattimer, smiling at him, "I walked back."

Later, when Handsome Harry arraigned Martin as the real head and front of the Provident swindle, the latter seemed to be devoutly wishing that he had paid his way from Paris.

All three attorneys representing the creditors and the receiver of the Investment Bureau said that Lattimer had gone to Canada, that he had been in the United States for a long time, and that he would not be molested.

Lattimer turned over all the property he had received from the Provident swindle to the receiver. This amounts to nearly \$40,000.

Martin had not the faintest suspicion of Lattimer's intentions and during the whole hearing sat with hate marked on his face. At times he had to be restrained by force from jumping up and throttling his old partner. The swindle was described how dividends were paid to the dupes of the Provident Bureau out of the very money they had sent for investment.

"I was only a gambler when Martin induced me to go into the thing," said Lattimer. "I didn't know anything about the business. I never heard of any of the things that took what they gave me. We had three brokerage accounts. All of these were on margin and we lost steadily on all of them. We were out of the money at the end of the month of the money that kept coming in to us."

"Altogether, I should say that four millions would be a small figure for what Stone and Francis and the others got from all parts of the country."

George C. Fox, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Cincinnati, went over to warn Stone that things were looking bad, he had almost completed arrangements to work the game over all Europe.

Stone was released from the county prison by United States Judge Holland, so he might attend the hearing. During his progress Martin said he had spent \$125,000 while in Paris, but it was the simple life now for a while, he added.

30 TO 35 WARSHIPS.

May Come to Hudson-Fulton Celebration—150 Miles of Signal Fires.

At a meeting yesterday of the trustees of the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission Rear Admiral Coghlan, chairman of the subcommittee on naval parade, reported that the naval fleet which would accompany the Half Moon and the Clermont up the Hudson River would be unable to proceed further than Newburgh, because this was the only place in the upper part of the river where the large ships could be turned.

Rear Admiral Coghlan recommended that the Half Moon and Clermont should be conveyed to the remainder of the journey to Albany by a fleet of river boats. Rear Admiral Coghlan said that the United States Government would be able to anchor from thirty to thirty-five men of war off the coast of New York, and that the fleet would include eighteen large battleships, and the remainder would be cruisers, torpedo boats and smaller craft. The fleet would be accompanied by yachts, clubs and steamboats be invited to participate.

William Berri of Brooklyn proposed that signal fires be lighted along the whole coast from New York to Albany, and that at places to be established by the commission and in sight of each other. These could be lighted simultaneously upon a signal, and the fleet would be able to see the President of the United States, and each signal fire would be the rallying point for a local celebration.

THE ALLISONS DIVORCED.

J. Wesley Gets a Decree—Named His Cousin as Co-respondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Mrs. J. Wesley Allison, over whose affections two cousins, William Clare Allison and J. Wesley Allison, went to law, is now free to marry again. Common Pleas Court to-day granted J. Wesley Allison an absolute divorce, and neither he nor his former wife is restricted as to remarriage. A striking flashlight photograph, taken by J. Wesley in his own drawing room one dark night, when neither his wife nor cousin thought him in town did much to secure the decree.

Under an agreement between the couple the divorced wife is to have possession of the three children for three months of the year, and the husband is to have them in his custody for the remainder of the year.

The Hotel PATTERSON

59 West 46th St., through to 58 West 47th St.

With its new addition, just finished, appeals to those in quest of service, appointments and environments of the highest order.

POSTAL COMMISSION MEETS.

Robert J. Collier Opposes Increase in the Rates on Second-Class Matter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Postal Commission to investigate second class mail matter resumed its hearings to-day in the room of the Senate Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. The hearing was a continuation of those held in New York last October, at which many publishers appeared and much testimony was taken.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate committee, presided. Robert J. Collier of New York, the first witness, expressed his sympathy in the efforts of the Department to remedy the abuses which have grown up in the administration of second class matter, but he disagreed with the proposition of Mr. Madden, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, that the second class rate be raised from one cent to four cents per pound and that the present rules of entry be simplified. Mr. Collier said that in the view of many publishers Mr. Madden went too far in his language in reference to publishers, and he declared that Mr. Madden evidently viewed all publishers with the "jaundiced eye."

Mr. Collier did not believe that there should be any increase in the second class rates and expressed the view that that should be done there would be consequences that would not be of advantage to the public at large. He saw no objection, however, to a uniform rate of the postal laws as applied to this class of mail matter, and thought that Congress might strengthen the existing statutes in order that the abuses that have been complained of should be eradicated.

In addition to the members of the commission Postmaster-General Cortelyou was present at the hearing.

TOBACCO FOR CANAL MEN.

Commission Provides for Furnishing it at a Lower Price Than the Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The report of the regular quarterly meeting of the Isthmian Canal Commission, held on the Isthmus during the recent visit of the members of the commission there, has been sent to the commission's offices here.

Provision was made for the purchase of tobacco by the employees of the canal at a low price at the Government commissaries. A penalty of suspension and possibly discharge for any employee who sold tobacco purchased at the Government rate was also decided upon. This action grows out of the refusal of the commission to permit its employees to pay within the Canal zone of the high prices for tobacco demanded by the local dealers because of the monopoly of the Panama Government.

The Government there, as in most Latin American countries, has the right to trade in tobacco. Consequently the man who secures the concession puts up the price. This condition forced the commission to add to the list of duties of the Panamanian commissaries. The Panamanians objected, but the commission has not changed its decision. It is now provided, however, that any Panamanian commissary who takes more than one pound of tobacco at a time, and he must do this personally, and that he shall not sell it again. This is a provision to protect dealers and their trade with non-employees.

The commission approved an appropriation of \$15,500 for repairs and additional outfit for the tugboat "Tomas" and "Tomas" approval was given to a contract drawn with the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, a French steamship line, for the construction of a tugboat for the Isthmian Canal. The general counsel of the commission was directed to ascertain if the commission could legally give money for the construction of a tugboat to be used for fraternal organization meetings and such purposes.

DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY.

In the Last Fiscal Year There Were 6,255, an Increase Over Preceding Years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Desertions from the enlisted force of the army are steadily increasing, according to the report of Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, the military secretary, made public to-day. Gen. Ainsworth said that there were 6,255 desertions in the last fiscal year. This number is 74 per cent of the whole army of enlisted men in the regular service, and from 1 to 3 per cent, higher than preceding years.

Using the average enlisted strength of the army as a basis, the percentage of desertions is much greater, being 1.6 per cent. The report also shows that the percentage of desertions among white soldiers is nearly similar to that among colored soldiers.

The percentage of desertion is greatest among the recruits and in the first three months of enlistment. One soldier serving his eighth enlistment deserted. There were 1,053 deserters who were apprehended or surrendered. Gen. Ainsworth expressed the belief that the adoption of the new system of personal identification will greatly facilitate the apprehension of deserters.

In the hope of accomplishing this, the military secretary has directed that the enlistment of soldiers be made by the use of the fingerprint method to supplement the outline figure cards.

The report of Gen. Ainsworth shows that the actual strength of the entire military establishment on June 30, 1906, was 3,750 officers and 55,710 enlisted men in the regular army; 26 officers and 322 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts; 118 officers and 5,913 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, making a total of 3,892 officers and 61,284 enlisted men.

BARRED FROM THE MAILS.

Fraud Order Against the Fireproof Safety Work of Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Fireproof Safety Work of Brooklyn, a corporation, was barred from the mails by order of Postmaster-General Cortelyou. Knight was the proprietor of the company and it was charged that his business was conducted in violation of the fraud provisions of the postal laws. He advertised in "want" columns for agents, who were guaranteed good pay if they would take up the work of selling super-absorbent wicks for lamps, giving a light equal to electricity. When the agent was to be Knight applying for a job he received a reply requesting him to remit \$1 for an agency certificate, when stock would be supplied. Then the company would forward a consignment of wicks C. O. Knight.

The postal inspector who investigated the case reported that Knight's scheme was designed to defraud, and that under the name of A. J. Chevalier he was prosecuted in Ohio some time ago for conducting similar operations.

VOGEL BROTHERS, 42d St. at 8th Ave.

Men's Silk-Lined Winter Overcoats at \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45 and \$50

Every day these sumptuous Overcoats win over more men from the ranks of those who once gave their patronage to the custom tailor.

They are overcoats that represent the highest order of the tailor's art, luxuriously lined with the richest quality of silks, expressing a complete mastery of the subject in the fit, in every line and curve of the shoulders, the lapels, the collars—throughout every detail they offer evidence of perfection in the making of Winter Overcoats for men.

And these are the garments at \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45 and \$50 which satisfy fastidious men even better than those for which the custom tailor demands \$65 and \$75.

These overcoats of ours are fashioned of Velours, Vicunas, Meltons and Kerseys, in black, dark gray, Oxford gray and the new light Cambridge grays.

Vogel Brothers 42nd St. at 8th Ave

SUING JOHN E. MILHOLLAND.

Dr. Seaman Wants the Proceeds of 1,000 Tubular Dispatch Shares.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman is suing John E. Milholland in the Supreme Court to compel Mr. Milholland to deliver to him 1,000 shares of the Tubular Dispatch Company. Dr. Seaman says that he performed certain services for Milholland nine years ago, in return for which the defendant promised him the stock.

The suit was begun in 1898, but has not been prosecuted because of the surgeon's continued absence abroad. He has just returned from a trip to central Africa. Milholland denies making any such contract as the surgeon sets forth in his complaint, but admits that the surgeon made a demand on him for the stock in 1898.

Seaman asked Justice O'Gorman yesterday, through his counsel, Charles Strauss, for permission to serve a supplemental complaint setting forth new facts. The surgeon says that since his recent return to New York he has learned that in August, 1898, Milholland sold for \$20,000 all his holdings in the Tubular Dispatch Company, and that therefore a judgment directing Milholland to turn over 1,000 shares of the stock to Seaman would be useless. The surgeon wants to make a demand on Milholland now for an accounting of the proceeds of the sale of the 1,000 shares.

Milholland is said to be living in London now, having purchased a home there. Justice O'Gorman reserved decision on the doctor's application.

TAWNEY IN WASHINGTON.

He Says the House Will Consider the Ship Subsidy and Immigration Bills.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Representative James A. Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, arrived in Washington to-day. He came here at this time to confer with Speaker Cannon relative to the legislative program for the coming short session of Congress.

"The fact that there is a surplus in the Treasury or a surplus in sight does not justify extravagant appropriations," said Mr. Tawney. "We will authorize expenditures this winter with as much care as if we were confronted with a deficit instead of the probability of a surplus."

Mr. Tawney expresses the opinion that little work would be done at the coming session aside from the routine business of the Senate passed the immigration bill and the ship subsidy bill last winter," he said. "These will have to be considered by the House. I think there is no doubt that Secretary Root's recent speech at Kansas City had a wonderful effect in influencing sentiment among the people of the Middle West in favor of the measure to encourage the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. Currency legislation may also be considered by Congress in view of the recent action of the Bankers' Association."

NO MORE TIME FOR MRS. MYERS.

Justice Brewer Refuses to Extend the Stay of Execution Beyond Sixty Days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Justice Brewer to-day denied the request of counsel for Mrs. Myers, convicted in Missouri of the murder of her husband, for an extension of the time within which to prepare and present to him a transcript of the record of the trial, to be used in connection with an application for a writ of error, so that the Supreme Court might review the case.

Counsel presented the application some two weeks ago, but Justice Brewer, whose circuit includes the State of Missouri, declined to act in the absence of the complete record of the trial and the appeal to the Supreme Court of that State, so that it could be determined whether a Federal question justifying the granting of the writ were really involved. He, however, granted what practically amounted to a stay of execution for sixty days, so that a transcript of the record, which is voluminous, might be prepared. Counsel to-day asked for a further extension, but the Justice declined to grant it.

COMPERS CHARGES FRAUD.

He Says in Congress Districts Votes Were Counted at Dictation of Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—In a signed editorial in the December number of the *Federalist*, the organ of the Federation of Labor, President Samuel Compers charges that fraud and corruption prevailed in the recent Congressional elections. He says in part:

"It is more clear now than ever before how great are the resources at the command of the corporate interests of the country. Not only have they unlimited money to be used wherever bribery and corruption will be available but they have still more dangerous weapons. There is not the slightest doubt that in Congress districts votes were counted and the majority made up at the dictation of such interests."

DYNAMITE AT HAMILTON.

Found on Car Track—Hatching International Incident Out of Strike.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 26.—The refusal of Fred Fay, leader of the street car employees on strike at Hamilton, Ont., to leave Hamilton and his appeal to the United States Consul there are being discussed to-night with intense interest by thousands of workmen on both sides of the line. They are eagerly awaiting developments and they talk of possible international complications.

Troops mounted and others on foot with fixed bayonets are guarding the streets in Hamilton to-night and trouble is feared. A large number of rioters came up for trial to-day, charged with resisting the police and not clearing the streets after the riot act was read. They were all remanded until to-morrow.

A big stick of dynamite was found to-day on the car track on James street and a car was stopped within a few feet of it. Had the run over it there was sufficient explosive to blow the car and all on it to pieces. In view of this the company has stopped running cars on that part of its system.

At the Government offices here to-night the statement is made that no communication either from Washington or the United States Consul at Hamilton has reached here yet.

STUDENT FRAZER DIES.

Accidentally Shot by a Fellow Student at the University of Michigan.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 26.—John Frazer, the University of Michigan student from Genesee, N. Y., who was accidentally shot Sunday afternoon, died in the hospital here at 4 o'clock this morning. It was learned this morning that George G. Lightner, a fellow student from Detroit, did the shooting, but he is not believed to be personally responsible for the death of young Frazer, and it is officially declared that he will not even be placed under arrest.

There was a story this morning saying that the shooting was the result of an initiation by the Trigon society, but this is denied by the members. A strange feature, however, is the fact that the Trigon is trying to hush up the affair, and nothing can be learned from the members of the hospital.

Frazer was conscious until the last, and three days before his death he was a member of the Trigon society. He was a member of the Trigon society, but this is denied by the members. A strange feature, however, is the fact that the Trigon is trying to hush up the affair, and nothing can be learned from the members of the hospital.

They stopped at a bridge over the river, three in a car and began shooting at it with a revolver. The chambers had been twice emptied, when Lightner, reloading it, snapped the barrel down and it was accidentally discharged, wounding Frazer in the abdomen. A coroner's jury was empanelled to-day, but the inquest will not be held until next Monday.

MILLINERY CO. TO LIQUIDATE.

The Richard Hanlon Corporation Decides to Wind Up Business.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—The Richard Hanlon Millinery Company of St. Louis, New York and Paris, a \$250,000 corporation, has gone into voluntary liquidation.

At a meeting of directors to-day, new officers were elected for the sole purpose of winding up the company's affairs.

Murray Carleton, president of the Carleton Dry Goods Company, was selected to head the Hanlon Company in place of Richard Hanlon, who now occupies a position on the board.

A circular letter announcing the liquidation, mailed to-day to creditors, explains that the company lacks ready funds with which to pay maturing liabilities. The extent of liabilities is unknown as stock taking has just commenced.